

SECRET

Natalka Bundza: From Toronto, single, in her early 30's, works for Bloor Travel Agency arranging tours to the Ukraine. This was her fourth ~~xx~~ trip - ~~xxxx~~ the first was in 1961 (?), the second in 1966, the third in winter of 1968. This time she was in Ukraine (Kiev, Ternopil, Lviv and three days in Moscow) from August 1 to 22. She took with her her father and 16-year old niece.

1. Took many books to Ukraine: several copies of Archipenko's monograph (Kovler Gallery publication), Hnizdowsky monograph, poetry collections of the New York group, a Bible for Ivan Mykolaychuk from Lida Palij, The visitor had no trouble taking any of this in because she was met by officials from the Ministry of Culture in conjunction with her agency's efforts to bring over Lys'ko (?) to perform in Canada. As a ~~xxx~~ result she ~~xxxxxx~~ did not go through customs.
2. She met with Hnatiuk and the Bayko sisters whom she knew from their trip to Canada in 1968. She had travelled to Ukraine then to make arrangements for ~~their~~ their tour of Canada. From them and many other people she met in Kiev and Lviv she heard about Pavlychko's article against Rakhmanny and all of them seemed to be of the opinion that Pavlychko wrote it "to save his skin". She knows Pavlychko quite well and tried to get in touch with him but was unsuccessful. She tried reaching him both at his Writers' Union office and at home - at various times of the day - but to no avail. She came away with the impression that Pavlychko did not want to meet with her. The same happened when she tried to get in touch with Drach for whom she brought many books. So she left all the materials with Ivan Honchar - the man who owns ~~xxx~~ a small museum in Kiev where all the students congregate. He is to distribute the various books to the people for whom they were meant.
3. People generally were very interested in the Kuznetsov defection. Natalka had heard nothing about it until her visit to Moscow where she got a copy of the Montreal Star from the Canadian Embassy and took it back with her to Kiev. No one condemned Kuznetsov for leaving.
4. The visitor found conditions worse this time - much worse than in the winter of 1968. She was constantly followed and even stopped several times by men who asked her who was the person she had just left. In Kiev she was not allowed to bring any of her family up to her room. Nor was she allowed to go outside the cities - where previously she had been given permission to visit her parents' villages. It was her impression that people were much more unwilling to meet with her and that most were afraid to talk about anything.
5. On her way out of the Soviet Union, the visitor had to go through regular customs. But here again she was not searched.

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